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Indian Standard
METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS TO SUBLIMATION

(First Revision)

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Indian Standard

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS TO SUBLIMATION

(First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 31st August 1988, after the draft finalized by the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 This standard was first published in 1956 and has been revised on the basis of experience gained during its use. Changes have been made in the preparation of composite specimen, procedure and assessment of colour fastness ratings so as to bring it in line with other similar standards on colour fastness tests.

0.3 Colour fastness of textile materials is of considerable importance to the consumer. The fastness depends not only upon the nature and depth of shade of the dyestuff used but also upon the nature of the fibre and the method of dyeing or printing employed; the same colouring matter, when used in dyeing or printing different fibres or when applied by different methods upon the same fibre, may give vastly different results. Formulation of standard methods of test for determining colour fastness of textile materials to different agencies, likely to effect change in colour is, therefore, necessary.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes a method for the determination of colour fastness of textile materials of all kinds and in all forms to sublimation in storage.

2. PRINCIPLE

2.1 A specimen of the textile in contact with specified adjacent fabrics is rolled in the form of a cylinder and placed in a glass tube, and is heated to the required temperature. The specimen is then removed and cooled, and the degree of staining of the adjacent fabrics is assessed with grey scale.

3. SAMPLING

3.1 Sample to determine conformity of a lot of coloured textile material to a specification shall be selected so as to be representative of the lot.

3.2 Sample drawn in compliance with the relevant material specification or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller to evaluate colour fastness of the material in the lot shall be representative of the lot.

4. COMPOSITE SPECIMEN

4.1 Two Adjacent Fabrics — Each measuring 10 × 4 cm, one piece made of same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested or that predominating in the case of blends, the second piece made of polyester fibre, unless otherwise specified.

4.2 Preparation of Composite Specimen

4.2.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, place a specimen 10 × 4 cm between two adjacent fabrics (*see* **4.1**) and sew along one of the shorter sides to form a composite specimen.

4.2.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit or weave it into fabric and draw from it a 10 × 4 cm specimen. Treat it as in **4.2.1**, alternatively, form a layer of parallel lengths of yarn between the two adjacent fabrics (*see* **4.1**), the amount of yarn taken being equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics. Sew along two opposite sides to hold the yarn in place and to form a composite specimen.

4.2.3 If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress an amount approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics (*see* **4.1**), into a sheet 10 × 4 cm size, and sew along all four sides to hold the fibre in place and to form a composite specimen.

5. APPARATUS

5.1 Glass Tube — about 15 mm in diameter.

5.2 Drying Oven — capable of being maintained at required temperature ±2°C.

5.3 Grey Scale — For evaluating staining.

6. PROCEDURE

6.1 Roll the composite specimen in the form of a cylinder and place it in the glass tube. Heat the tube (with the specimen) in the oven under either of the following conditions:

Temperature (°C)	*Time* (seconds)
120 ± 2	120
150 ± 2	30
180 ± 2	30
210 ± 2	30

6.2 Remove the specimen from the tube and unroll it. Evaluate the degree of staining of the pieces of adjacent fabrics with grey scale (*see* IS : 769-1982*).

Note 1 — The treated test specimens and the pieces of adjacent fabric should have cooled after drying and should have regained their normal moisture content before evaluation.

Note 2 — In cases of doubt in the colour fastness rating as assessed by an observer, the assessment should be done by at least three observers and the overall average rating should be reported.

7. REPORT

7.1 Report the numerical rating for staining of each piece of adjacent fabric used in the penetration of composite specimen, and the conditions of treatment, that is, the temperature and time.

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*Method for evaluating staining (*first revision*).

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